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THE COURTS AND THE BUSY BODY IN POWER.

From Macaulay's "Frederick the Great." He interfered with the course of justice as well as with the course of trade, and set up his own crude notions of equity against the law as expounded by the unanimou voice of the gravest magistrates. It never occurred to him that men whose lives the retail charge for clothes or carpets. were passed in adjudicating on questions of civil right were more likely to form correct opinions on such questions than a prince whose attention was divided among charge for cotton cloth of the medium a thousand subjects and who had never read a law book through. The resistance opposed to him by the tribunals inflamed him to fury. He reviled his Chancellor He kicked the shins of his Judges. He did not, it is true, intend to act unjustly. He firmly believed that he was doing right and defending the cause of the poor against the wealthy. We could make shift to live under a debauchee or a tyrant, but to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear

The Burial of the Maine.

The taking of the unsightly and seaworn remnant of the Maine past the Morro to her fathoms deep sepulture with the guns of Cabaña firing a farewell and the Cuban flag on the fortress lowered to half mast, brings to mind the picture of the white hulled Maine, with the Stars and Stripes at her peak, steaming through the harbor entrance and saluting the red and yellow ensign of Spain on the morning of January

At first light Captain SIGSBEE had made a landfall on the coast of Cuba to the west of Havana, and in the early hours of the day he prepared his ship and crew with unusual pains for the best interests of invested capital!" run through the narrow channel to her mooring place in the bay in the sight of the expectant city. In his "History of the Navy" MACLAY says:

The officers put on their frock coats and the crew were dressed with exceptional neatness in blue. Having made these pre liminary arrangements Captain Sigsber consecutive third term cigar, the T. R. headed his ship eastward and when abreast imperfecto; that old, waggish friend, the of the city sent her ahead at full speed with cigar that explodes. the national colors at the peak and the jack at the foremast head

Photography shows us the old Maine forging through the channel on a fair which merit as important a place in the day, her flags streaming out bravely in education of the young as any other the northeast trade and the signal flags branch of knowledge. Indeed, the laws on the Morro announcing her approach. At the harbor mouth the scene is peaceful enough. The visitor is passing in forms of knowledge, and they should close under the gaunt lighthouse of the be introduced into the training of the Morro, where no sign of life is to be seen and a lone waterman is plying his oars in the foreground. From that nificance. tion as early as it can grasp their sigday when the Maine entered the harbor on dress parade until she sank in ruin at her mooring buoy the crew remained on board and her commander punctiljously carried out his orders to maintain friendly relations with the Spanish authorities. Of their confinement to the ship "the crew," says Captain Sigs-BEE, "never complained, not in a single

instance that I am aware of." It is fitting that the Maine, all that i left of her, should go out ceremoniously with her last recovered dead on the cruiser escorting her and sink beneath the waves to be seen no more, her burial place to be known vaguely in the blue waters of the straits. The mystery of her loss fourteen years of speculation have failed to solve. "The facts will some day come to light." Secretary deficiencies are dwelt upon with gentle LONG has said, "and it will probably be emphasis in order to convey informafound that so far as the Spanish Government itself was concerned it was The girls learn how to bathe a baby innocent of the design." In the hour of a duty well and decorously performed and as the fragment of the Maine dis appears forever the American people are reluctant to believe that the Spain of CERVERA was dishonored in the tragedy that sent so many brave and unoffending men incontinently to their death.

Price Movement in 1911.

their own little sisters and brothers. The official records of price move ments afford no definite clue to the cost of living at the beginning of 1912 as ones in their desire to dress and fondle compared with the cost at the beginning of 1911. Advance in some lines becomes a delight and joy; the knowlcancelled decline in others, and in still edge acquired is pleasing as well as others there were immaterial fluctuauseful. That these classes are popular tions. Assuming a purchaser to have bought at the beginning of 1911 and of young girls have been enrolled in one 1912 the same quantities of, say, a hunmonth from the seventh and eighth dred articles of daily use and necessity, grades of the public schools. They are food, clothing, household equipment, encouraged to attend regularly by gifts &c., it is probable that the bills in their of class pins. The nurses also are kept total would not be widely different.

The wholesale price of coffee ranged from 1134 cents to 1634 cents, but the dressed by physicians who are specialprice at the beginning of the year was ists in diseases of children and by others 131/2 cents and at the close 141/2 cents. Choice Japan tea shows an advance of half a cent, and "good to superior field of usefulness as well as profitable Oolong" advanced about one cent. Rice occupation. declined about half a cent during the summer, but prices at the opening and young girls in the care of infants cannot the closing of the year were the same. be overestimated, for the gain is spirit-Wheat prices had a range of 14 cents, ual as well as economic; the immediate but quotations for January 5, 1911, result being that the always overand January 4, 1912, were 99% cents burdened workingman's wife obtains

in both cases. The price of corn, aid and comfort from a hitherto inefficient though accessible source and beby reason of a short crop, advanced about 33 per cent., and oats soared comes herself a willing disciple of the from 39 cents to 54 cents. Somebetter methods of hygienic care of her children. The future mother is prewhat curiously, the price of lard and hams and bacon did not follow the price pared for her inevitable calling; her of corn, which is an important item in father's comfort is enhanced by her their production. All of these were ministrations to the baby and her abilsomewhat cheaper at the year's end ity properly to care for her offspring in out what he has to offer as contenders in the than at its beginning. Presumably the coming years. All these add an imthan at its beginning. Presumably the coming years. All these add an imprevailing high prices of pork products portant asset in a novel and long neghave induced farmers to keep a greater lected form of conservation number of hogs, with a resultant tendency toward low prices because of

January 1, 1911, to 6.83 in August. The

steers on the hoof, was somewhat

pounds was \$6.50 on January 14, 1911

A similar condition obtained in com

modities used in industrial processe

The price of hides advanced about three

followed the increase. Unwashed woo

decreased about two cents, and scoured

territorial fine medium clothing wool

about five cents. The change in hides

and leather should not of itself affect the

price of a pair of shoes, and the change

in the price of wool is not apparent in

Middling cotton dropped from fifteen

ble an appreciable reduction in the

and coarser grades. The price of rub-

ber varied widely, with a decline of about

10 per cent. for the twelvemonth. Pig

and bar iron fell off, and steel bars,

billets and blooms decreased materially

Crude and refined oils brought higher

prices at the end than at the beginning

of the year. Copper prices and tin

prices increased, and the price of lead

The condition in all cases was deter-

mined by the relation of supply to de-

mand. In their effect on the prices paid

by consumers tariff revision and anti-

Twin Colonels.

The Oyster Bay Colonel prigged the

Nabraska Colonel's whole collection of

Now some humorist, perhaps the

Oyster Bay Colonel himself, advertises

for subscriptions to "a popular one dol-

lar subscription fund" to "defray the

necessary expense of publicity" (is the

Colonel capable of any more publicity?)

"attendant upon a campaign for his

nomination," he being described as "a

wise and far sighted conservator of the

First the Bryan principles; then the

Bryan campaign fund; in a day or two

no doubt, the Bryan dollar dinner, and

then legitimate successor of the "Jeffer-

sonian five cent cigar" issued by BRYAN's

national committee, will flash and sput-

ter upon a "delighted" world the non-

A Novel Branch of Education.

governing the maintenance of the hu-

man body are the most important of all

child by simplified methods of instruc-

The Department of Health of Chicago

is doing some pioneer work in this direc-

by the schools. "Little mothers' schools"

have been opened and are in operation

in more than thirty schools in that city.

Their success may lead to the adoption

of the idea by the authorities. Once a

week from 3:15 to 4:30 P. M. girls from

twelve to fifteen years of age assemble

in the school buildings under the direc

tion of the supervising nurses of the

division of child hygiene. The latter

assign two nurses to each class, one to

offer practical illustrations while the

other teaches orally the methods and

plans shown in actual operation. The

pupil is required and encouraged to

practise the methods taught, and her

tion in the most agreeable manner.

how to dress it, feed it, how to put i

to bed and sing it to sleep, how to venti-

late the room, keep it clean, air the crib

The sterilization of cooking and eating

utensils, the pasteurization of milk and

its modification for babies of different

ages are taught by precept and example

as are sewing, mending and making simple clothes for babies, sometimes

The natural maternal bent of little

every two weeks, in which they are ad-

who evince their interest in this new

The educational value of training

The laws of health are laws of nature

trust laws are of little force or effect.

dropped slightly.

joblot principles.

cents to nine cents, and so made poss

doubled

Resignation of a Well Hated Gov-

greater supply. The shortage in the ernment Employee. European beet sugar output last year Dr. HARVEY W. WILEY has vexed lifted the wholesale price of standard good many citizens as deeply interested granulated sugar from 434 cents on in pure food as himself and has amused a good many more in some of his emyear closed with a quotation of 5% cents. phatic moments, but whenever the The price this year will depend upon adulterators and frauds who fought him crop conditions in Europe and upon in every conceivable way have been possible legislation here. The price of exposed to the light there has been a beef, measured by quotations of Texas substantial increase in his popularity and the confidence in which he was held. higher at the end of the year than at He might have sold the Government the beginning. The top price a hundred out any number of times, thereby acquiring certainly a competence and thing to their advantage. and \$7.50 on December 30. In the twelve possibly a fortune. How much his months the price of potatoes nearly name would be worth at the bottom of a testimonial certifying the merits of any proprietary article we shall not attempt to say. It would amount to more than any salary the Government cents a pound and the price of leather

would pay him. The number of upright and honorable men in public office is gratifyingly large. Dr. WILEY will serve as a type of them. Their duties bring them into situations in which the slightest hint of possible corruption would instantly be understood and spread. They might blackmail dishonest men seeking unfair or illegal advantages. They might extort money from honest men by threats. Sometimes a scoundrel does this, and then the whole personnel of the public service is condemned by careless persons as corrupt. The great majority of Government employees, whose characters forbid any serious effort to tempt them or whose treatment of tempters puts an immediate end to the effort, is not taken into consideration. They are the rule only the exceptions attract notice.

Probably Dr. WILEY has been wrong about many things and possibly he has overlooked some practices that should be stopped. However, he has succeeded in gaining the open enmity of a contemptible section of the community, and that is a strong recommendation among respectable folks.

Two Lives. CHARLES BARTLETT, 88, sentenced to five years in Dannemora for forgery, has passed twenty-six years of his life in jail; wants to go back; nowhere else to go; believes in immortality of soul. What other hope of escape is there for him? The inextinguishable hope, peculiarly touching in this poor derelict of this life, that some happier fortune or "poetic justice" will make up to him do except look pretty. Besides this rumore hereafter his ill doing or ill luck here.

ANTONIO DALBA, under 21, "individual anarchist," weak minded, according to his mother, has had divers diseases and sentences; meningitis, pneumonia, vagabondage, theft, assaulting his parents. If his age is given right, will escape technically penal servitude for life, may "get" thirty years, which is much the same. Worst blow of all to a vain, weak, notoriety crazy temperament, his hand trembled; he missed his mark three times at close quarters; thirty years and the unalterable hate of

Two happy lives! What shall the moralist say? Must he fall back on THACKERAY:

"Come, brother, in the dust we'll kneel, And own the GoD that rules it thus!

One more thing Congress should give Baltimore Sun

A rest.

Here speaks a feeling and a patriotic heart, whose emotion we humbly beg to tion which may be followed with profit

> "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has become of JOSEPHUS DANIELS, now or the formerly of Raleigh? NORTH CAROLINA EXILE.

"NEW YORK, March 15."

ymn sings in our memory: Your absence fills with grief us.

JOSEPHUS! Come back, and king and chief us, JOSEPHUS!

Perhaps he is resting at his birthplace Blowing Rock. No man, not even JOSEPHUS DANIELS, can write eight column editorials on Woodrow Wilson eight days in the week and not feel the strain of his subject.

Thus that learned Thebau the Providence Journal:

"The name poplar is derived from the Latin populus, the people, the Romans hav-ing applied it to the tree so much employed parks and forums, the common resorts of the populace. And yet not the poplar but the cherry

tree is the badge of the "overwhelming popular demand" candidate

Progressive Carthage. - Nashville Ten-Come, come! None of your didoes!

A Voice From the Ozarke

girls, which is manifested even in older TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Wilson can't carry Kansas, what can be carry? According to his prolific press bureau he is running in all the States dolls, is fostered, and thus instruction and carrying none. Clark has been a candidays. Wilson has been a candidate for eighteen months. Clark has sixty-six ingoes without saying; over two thousand structed delegates, Wilson has ten. Perhaps Wilson is running in too many States. If the country is determined to go crazy over this new gasp for Democracy, this pang for progressivism, why not take a real progressive? Champ Clark was a progressive years before the word came into abreast of the times by conferences

present use, while Woodrow Wilson was writing histories that do not snuggle in well with this scramble for the pure and undefiled Jeffersonism and Jacksonism. Let the party at least get what it is seeking. Let your smiles have the brightness of hope instead of a counterfeit.

And isn't it possible that this "great vocation, which manifestly offers a broad strength" of Governor Wilson is all a bluff? field of usefulness as well as profitable Clark surely stuck a pin in his balloon in

Kansas. Wilson tells us he is the only real carry Kansas. Shades of Peffer and Jerry E. FOOLSME KNOTT.

Knicker—Did he hear a call from the people? Bocker—Yes, but it was calling his bluff.

SPRING TRAINING.

Shape for Hig League Season.

Recruits and Veterans Working Into Good Words for Her by a Man Whom She

From Our Special Correspondents ARKADELPHIA. Atn.: March 14. Bugs Iwland, manager of the Lookouts, said this afternoon that if the rain ever let up he e diamond was dry, in an effort to find i when Hugs's whirlwind twirter. toosevelt, blew up in the post season series Bugs's team has been more or less of a joke, but this year he has corralled a lot of youngters and hopes to beat them into shape in time to make a decent showing when the

struggle begins in Chicago. One thing that annoys Bugs is the fact that all Ted's signals are known now and au-entire new set must be got up. When Ted was putting 'em over at his best he had the opposing batters terrorized any way, and a simple code answered the team's purpose Since Ted has been found by the horsehide whalers it has been necessary to depend on the fielders a little, and as all of had been trained simply to turn everything he said backward, a system that the other teams have got onto, a change was necessary. It would not be fair to give Bugs's new dope away to the enemy, but if the bleacherites listen only to every third word of the coaching they may hear of some

GRABALL, Tex., March 14. Lefty McKinley, manager of the White Bungalows, came out of his trance here to-day and had the young ones out for a couple of hours. They sure did show up well. Lefty says that so far as the Lookouts are concerned he has heir hides draped on the barbed wire fen which grows so luxuriantly hereabouts le thinks that he has the league pennant

What I can't figure," Lefty said to-night as all hands gathered at the patio, "is what old Pop Harmon and his Buckeyes are up o. Old Pop is most dangerous when he s least noisy, and believe me, the Old Man has been preserving silence so long that his mouth is only good for swallowing. The mouth is only good for swallowing. The Mules, with Champ Clark managing 'em are interesting, but not dangerous. They'l keep the New Jersey Wow Wows engaged and finish second. Meanwhile Pop Harmon is a wonder at getting youngsters to back up his old reliables, and I'm ready to admit

One thing isn't two things, and you've gotta hand it to Charley Taft for the way he keeps his men. Luxury would be privation n comparison with the quarters, eats and dations here. The boys are all

Will Taft began serious training to-day starting in with the medicine ball. Last night Will went off the reservation and postmaster, a mean little runt, who said he didn't intend to take orders from

EAU GALLIE, Fla., March 14 .- To-day was spent by the New Jersey Wow Wows in light coaching practice, Tom Wilson directing things from the bench. The followers of the Wow Wows might as well learn now as any other time that things aren't going as better as they should in the breaking either, for they are as promising a set, keer and enthusiastic, as ever trotted out of the clubhouse. Fact is that Doc Wilson isn't giving them a chance. The Doc has been running things with a pretty high hand and

the lads are developing a grouch.

In the first place the Doc isn't in the training camp any longer than it takes him to change his clothes any more. He seems to have the society bug, and when a manager falls for that his team has got to suffer. Doe runs in an out as if he had nothing to his finances fill the camp. around last week that he had tried to touch old man Armor Plate for a loan and was trun down. The players believe this beause they know that Jim Smith, who backed

he Doc for years, got cold feet and quit. The practice to-day was just funny. pretended to be on the bench, but he did all the talking. Colonel Hank Watterson, who used to be an A1 umph, dropped in for look and was quite disgusted. "If I held the counter I'd send His Talk-

tiveness to the clubhouse," said Hank, PASCAGOULA, Miss., March 14.—The Householders brought their entire aggregation of talent out to-day, and dividing the newcomers up into two nines, each with a strengthening of results. strengthening of regulars, put in a good two hours on the diamond. Hearst and Bryan for the Blues showed well, though Hearst is pretty erratic and beared several The old backstop played steadily

that he is the whole team and the grand The boys like it here and are having a good time. Late yesterday afternoon when everybody was lazing around a mean and began to lick his hands. The Cap petted the visitor, and it now looks as if mascot had been found for the season.

as usual, but he can't get over the notion

Rust, La., March 14 .- Jud Harmon's Colts are working here behind a high fence, so lar secretly that even when a ball comes outside the boy who picks it up can't get in. All sorts of stories are in circulation here he is approached. However, it leaked out Give it up, but not him. The sweet old to-day that Jud was putting the coin down for league and post season championship honors, and Jud is a good man to follow n the betting ring.

> CRANBERRY CENTRE, Wis., March 14.— Talky La Follette, who has been laid up for repairs here, will not be able to put a tean in the contest this year but has scouts out for 1916, and has his eye on some good ones. Talky's spiking by Big Ted was not as serious as appeared at first, but the Pompadour Kid says he will get Ted yet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

'olonel will soon discover that the people spontaneous call for his nomination emaated from Oyster Bay. It will not be a in one mighty bellow from the disappointed Colonel and the continued radiance in the White House from the Taft smile that re-WALTER S. JONES SOUTH NORWALE, Conn , March 15.

Massachusetts to Claim Old Savings From the Springfield Republican, Attorney-General James M. Swift has taken ection under chapter 340 of the acts of 1907 to collect for the State all savings deposits in savings banks where no book has been presented to the banks for thirty years or more. Register of Probate Frank C. Hodskins yesterday received fro Mr. Swift a notice that he will petition Judge Long of the Probate Court to turn over to the State the money in the Hampden county savings banks which is subject to the provisions of the law. The presented to the bank for thirty years or mor either for the purpose of withdrawing of adding the interest or of depositir money. The accounts run all the way money. The accounts run all the few cents each to one of \$2,538.86.

Sons of the Celtie Race Sons of the Celtic race.

Marching to-day with the Which marshalled your kinsmen of old Gainst the eagles and legions of Cas Let your cheers have the thunder of courag For yours is a strength unimpaired, A youth with its face to the future.

In this region of virgin wealth. In this land of the mighty to-morrow There's a call for souls that are stanch. For hearts that are throbbing with manho Sons of the Celtic race, Preserve in your bosoms that spirit Which marshalled your kinsmen of old

Gainst the eagles and legions of Casar BRIDGET MCNULTY. MRS. PANKHURST.

letter in THE SUN of March 12-regarding

out of sheer curiosity to see and hear the

in such tuntultuous fashion in London, fully

expecting to see a shricking sister of large proportions and forbidding mich. Instead

pologia that almost converted me, and

More than once she said things to cause s

he raise her voice above an easy, conver-

report of her "weeping and gesticulating

Mrs. Pankhurst

iom of her methods.

Has Almost Converted. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir; gives me great pleasure to hidorse every-thing that President Thomas says in her Topeka Capital says.

If there is any historic charter of lib this country, it is not the Constitution. It is the Declaration of Independence. . . If the Constitution is property's Bible the Declaration A large meeting in honor of that lady was given by the women of New York at the Brooklyn Institute last fall, and I went veit is for the Declaration when it comes in con

When and where did the Declaration ever come in conflict with the Constitution? How did it become the "historic charter of libappeared a gentle, refined lady of slight build and almost shrinking manner, who in a beautifully modulated voice held her erties"? It was not a message to the peo ple of the United States: it never had any standing as a charter of liberties thing else. It was merely a declaration addressed to mankind explaining to them probably many others, to a belief in the righteousness of her militant methods. the reasons which impelled the several col the reasons which impelled the several col-onles of Great Britain in America to dissolve that relation and to assume their position as independent States. It did, it is true, declare as introductory to the list of griev-ances against the King of England that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are sational tone, and I am satisfied that the wildly" at the Bryn Mawr meeting was made of malice prepense by some prejudiced person. Mrs. Pankhurst is a wonderful endowed by their Creator with certain un-alienable rights, that among these are life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but roman, whatever one may think of the wishis was merely the statement of a general truth, and it was because of a disregard of I will go further and say that nothing has these individual and inalienable rights on the part of Great Britain that the separa

struck me more in the two or three meet-ings held by woman suffragists that I have tion became desirable.
This Declaration did not exalt personal the remarkably high standard of ability. culture and perfect womanliness displaye by the speakers and the equally high stand ard of respectability of those in the audience women. How any one of my sex can be so unmanly and so ungenerous as to so eloquently and earnestly advocate is beyond my conception. These suffragists are sane and wholesome, and the logic is entirely on their side; and they will richly

eserve the success that will crown their efforts before many more years roll on.
A BRITON OVER FIFTY. Jacobs (98 N. Y. 98,-106) says:

NEW YORK, March 15. THE HAND THAT "ROCKS." The Pankhurstian Art of Demonstrating Woman's Fitness to Vote. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Miss . Sylvia Pankhurst in some of her remarks apparently "points with pride" to the fact that woman suffrage and modified anarchy go hand in hand in England and are sy which are under constitutional protection

onymous. The "Cause" must be a worthy one when ts leaders in order to bring it to the attenion of the persons at the head of the Gov scorn of the clear thinking and conservative people and place themselves in the same in a class with "martyrs," as Miss Pank-hurst is pleased to call them. It is to be hoped that women of this stamp

will never have the ballot, and that the law in dealing with their misdemeanors will drop any pretence of undue chivalry to a sex that has given up claim to anything but cold and measured justice. It is also to be hoped that the majority of our American women, so fine as a class, will

keep their heads and stay at home, after this disgusting spectacle of fanaticism. "The hand that rocks the cradle" is an said that "the hand that rocks the window s the hand that rules the world."

J. S. T.

LABOR TROUBLES OF YORE. How a Paper Maker Disciplined His Saratoga Employees.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: father, Coe S. Buchanan (1824-83), was half a century ago a well known paper manu-facturer in Saratoga county, as well as a dealer in New York. He retired from business in 1870 because of physical disability.

At the former place the boys who attended the paper cutter of the mill would when the season was ripe for fishing and hunting desert their work, pleading sickness. Then no paper could be run over the machine, for these lads got it as it left the cutters. So my father told the foreman of the mill who may have been the late George West ex-Congressman, that when they returned

it was effective.

The employees of my father nicknamed him "Bucky": hence the following incident: My mother wishing a pumpkin for pies sent our chore boy out to the farm field to get one. When the lad returned she noticed he was smiling all over his face. He handed her the pumpkin and she saw carved thereon "Bucky be damned." She took it without betraying any emotion and made her pies. The carving was doubtless by a disgruntled millhand, probably one of those my father had made take the pills. If so I don't be also be a my father and made take the pills. If so I don't be my father had made take the pills. If so I don't be my father had made take the pills. If so I don't be my father had made take the pills. If so I don't be my father had made take the pills. If so I don't be my father had never seriously ill.

were our household remedy, and we were never seriously ill.

In justice to Coe S. Buchanan I must say that not a few of his employees considered him a very good man as well as a great one. He was one of those in his day foremost in furthering the surface whereon the deeds of the great are recorded. But I never saw an ode to a paper maker. Did any of the readers of THE SUN?

CHAUNCEY K. BUCHANAN.

THE BELLED MOTOR CAR. How Would the Public Stand the Constant

Noise of the Warning Signals? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: fillman evidently is not aware of the conditions of a large city like New York in regard to noise and nuisances. If autome biles had bells attached and ringing all the time, as W. H. Tillman suggests, we would be compelled to close our ears with cottor for the noise. Bells are sweet music when there are only a few of them, but like plane and other musical instruments, they become nuisance when there are too many.

There are in use in New York city thou ands and tens of thousands of automobiles, whereas when the sleighs are in use you will only see a few hundred. Furthermore a great many accidents are due to carelessa great many accidents are due to carelessness on the part of persons who cross an
avenue or street without looking or listening and do not keep their wits about them,
paying attention to something other than
what they are doing. When an auto approaches they move so slowly that they get
hit. If a pedestrian could put himself in
the place of a driver of a moving vehicle
in the streets of New York or any large city
he would see how careless the public is in
crossing streets. Some people think they
are walking in a parlor instead of a place
that is filled with moving vehicles which
must move duickly to pass one another or
to turn off in order to avoid collision.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

Brooklyn, March 15.

BROOKLYN, March 15.

Mill Lane.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. | I have a map of New York city drawn from an actual survey by Casimir Th. Goerck and Joseph Fr. Mangin, City Surveyor, in 1803. It represents Mill street, beginning at the easterly side of Broad street, moving northeasterly to a point where an angle turns the direction sufficiently to allow termination at the northerly side of Stone street some distance southwesterly from the intersection of Stone and William streets.

However, it would also appear that at some period between 1803 and 1856 the name was changed from Mill street to South William street. Mr. D. T. Valentine in his "Manual" for 1856: "Like most other Dutch villages of former times, the town of New Amsterdam exhibited to the traveller a striking feature in its windmills. There was a horsemill erected here almost as soon as the co onists settled the Island (its location being the present South William street near Broad street), but on the whole, as capital enlarged, it found its way into windmills in preference to the othe SPRINGFIELD, Ohio. March 18. V. S

There Is No Difference in Principle. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WILL THE

SUN kindly tell me what difference, if any, exisbetween the tactics of the Brocklyn Edison Com-pany in cutting off power from the Fourth avenue subway excavation and the woollen operatives in Lawrence, who throw emery dust in the ma hinery! Both coons look althe

INALIENABLE RIGHTS.

No Conflict Between the Constitution and HOUSE PASSES FREE the Declaration.

rights to the detriment or disregard of prop rty rights; it recognized them as coexist ng and interdependent rights, for while the language is what is known as "language of art." and declares the inalienable rights to include "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," this is identical in legal meaning with the clause of the Constitution which declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due

The Court of Appeals, in the matter of

Liberty in its broad sense as understood in this country means the right not only of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation. Al laws, there-fore, which impair or trammel these rights, which limit one in his choice of a trade or profession or confine him to work or live in a specified local-ity or exclude him from his own house or restrain his otherwise lawful movements are infringe-ments upon his fundamental rights of liberty.

In Butchers Union Company vs. Crescent City Company (111 U. S., 746) Field, J., says that among the inalienable rights as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence is the right of men to pursue any lawful busi their property or develop their faculties give to them their highest enjoyment. The con non business and callings of life, the ordinar; trades and pursuits which are innocen selves and have been followed in all co from time immemorial must, therefore, be free in this country to all alike upon the same terms. The right to pursue them without let or hindrance, except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex 'nd condition, is a dintinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States and is an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birthright. There is not and never has been a conflict between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution: the latter was made

curing "the blessings of liberty," as that term is understood in law, "to ourselves and our posterity," or to put it in another and our posterity," or to put it in another form, to secure to each individual—and this is the highest purpose of constitutional law—the protection of those inalienable rights with which he is "endowed by his Creator," by Almighty God, of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These rights, the right of the individual to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," are not the subjects of majority rule: no majority, however large or unanimous, has a right to deprive any individual, however lowly or humble, of these God given rights; and in recognition of these rights, declared by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitutions of the United States and of the several States have provided that no member shall be deprived of "life, liberty or property without due process of law," without being judicially declared after an impartial trial to have forefitted these rights. Having declared that there are "certain unalienable rights," rights which belong to the individual and which neither he nor society at large has a right to take away, and having provided in the constitutional system thas

provided in the constitutional system that these rights shall be taken only by "due process of law." which is law in its orderly administration, the people have likewise provided for courts to be independent of popular clamor and guided solely by the law of the land, to determine whether in each individual case "due process of law" has been observed.

Theodore Roosevelt, pretending to observe the Declaration of Independence as above the Constitution, in effect declares that the people of this nation for more than a century and a quarter have been deluded; that they have been all wrong during the years that have witnessed more of the spirit of human liberty than all the ages of the past, and that constitutional questions should be finally determined by the people: that the rights which the people have declared to be inalienable shall be subject to the electorate of a given State whenever there is excitement enough over any question to get them interested. That is, individual rights are "unalienable" unless the majority of people taking enough interest to vote should decide to the contrary, not upon sworn testimony flut upon the rumors, prejudices and passions of those who happened at any given time to possess the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" not by a fixed law but by the law as it may be interpreted from time to time by the people who happen to go to the polls to vote? A constitution, a limitation upon the power of the majority, subject to be construed by the people would be as effective in preserving the inalienable. God given rights of the individual as a rope of sand in anchoring the Brooklyn Bridge.

ENDEPENDABLE FERRY. that they have wellnessed more of the years that have witnessed to year they with the people have declared to be inalienable shall be subject to the electorate of a given State whenever there is excitement enough over any question to got them interested. That is, individual rights are unalienable unless the majority of people taking enough interest to yote should decide to the contrary, not produces and passions of those who have to have the years to yote should decide to the contrary, not preduces and passions of those who have to have the years to yote should decide to the contrary, not preduces and passions of those who have to year the year of the majority and the pursuit of happiness to yote should exist to be ontrary, not preduce and year the year of the majority and the pursuit of happiness to yote should exist to be ontrary, not year the year of the majority and the pursuit of happiness to yote should exist to be ontrary, not year to year the year of the year of the majority and the pursuit of happiness to yote should exist to year the year of ye

On the New Jersey Central and the West Shore, which have to depend on ferry service, do not the trains have to wait for the boats? On the other roads, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the tubes are accessible, but the roads named first are absolutely dependent on their ferry service, and the public have to use it.

In an argumenton this subject I contended the trains must be held, and my opponent said if they were held for late boats it would lie up the whole system. But even so, I don't know what is the use of the boats if the trains do not wait for them.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., March 15.

Chivalric Scheme.

New Yorker-How do you keep the streets Native-Every gentleman, suh, wipes up

The Origin. Dame Nature creating

Was really quite pained: Though wastefulness hating. Some backbones remained She made calculations Exceedingly deft. Vet had from creations

Despite her invention. A sad thing to tell, ome bones of contention Were surplus as well.

She cried in high feather This scheme makes me giad I'll put all together And call it a shad:"

MCLANDBURGE WILSON

SUGAR BILL, 148 TO 103

fwenty-four Republicans Vote for It and Seven Democrats Against It.

STEAM ROLLER PUT TO WORK

Debate Precedes Passage of the Bill-All Amendments Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- After an exeedingly bitter debate, followed by an exhibition of joyous enthusiasm on the Democrats, the Democratic part of th free sugar bill was passed by the House of Representatives to-night by a vote voted for the bill and seven Democrats voted against it The bill was denounce throughout the entire day by Republicans generally and by Democrats from Louisina and Colorado, but all efforts to throw obstacles in its way were rendere futile through the operation of the "steam roller" by Re-resentative Underwood of Alabama that responded promptly to every call

made upon it. Representative Ollie James of Kentucky closed the debate for the Democrats. He aroused his party brethren to a high pit h of enthusias by reading from speeches made by the late President McKinley and Representative Payne in the House in 1890, in which Messrs. Mc Kinley and Payne urged that sugar be admitted free as a means of reducing the cost of living. Mr. Payne wanted to reply, but Mr. James refused to yield

epresentative Pro tv of Iowa, an in surgent, spoke against the bill. "Suppose," he said, "that the sugar syndicate of Europe should make up its mind not to let America have any sugar. What would we do then, with the incustry in this country destroyed by the law yo are proposing to enact?" This statement was scorned by Dem

crats, who insisted that the cry that ee sugar would destroy the industry n the United States was pure buncombe." Rising in his wrath, Representative Fordney of Michigan, who is an upward revisionist, arraigned Representative Warburton of Washington, an insurgent Republican, who had announced that he intended to support the measure.

"Every man who votes for free sugar shouted Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, a Republican, "votes to crush an American industry in which millions of capital is nvested and in which American labo finds employment! Representative Payne of New York.

ormer chairman of the Ways and Means committee, complained of the haste with which the Democrats were passing the sugar bill. He denounced rule by "gag" and "lash" and reminded the Democrats that they had made Czarism an issue in the last campaign. He charged that the Democratic leaders were more tryannical in their enforcement of the House rules than were their Republican predecessors. He pleaded for more time Mr. Underwood smiled blandly and threw open the throttle of the steam roller

Every amendment offered to the bill was voted down, whether it came from Democrat or Republican. Representative Underwood took charge early in the day and step by step he forced the measure his followers standing by him at every

Representative Mondell wanted to amend the bill by postponing the date had made a report on the sugar schedule Representatives Lenroot of Wisconsin Representatives Lenroot of Wisconsin. Good and Prouty of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska offered amendments providing for the payment of bounties on sugar made from beets. Representative Broussard of Louisiana submitted an amendment retaining the present duty on sugar but abrogating the preferential accorded Cuban sugar in the treaty entered into between the United States and the Cuban Government.

sugar were placed on the free list. Leader Underwood plans to pass the excise bil

NEGROES IN BAR ASSOCIATION. Wickersham Informed That a Minneapor lis Negro Was Elected Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Attorney-General Wickersham has received a letter from an attorney in Minneapolis saying that a lawyer there who is "nearly a full blooded negro" was elected to member ship in the American Bar Association at its meeting in Boston last year. This better was in reply to Mr. Wickersham's request for aid in his fight to prevent the Bar Association from ousting William H. Lewis, an Assistant Attorney-Gen-

H. Lewis, an Assistant Attorney-General, who is a negro. Lewis was regularly elected and is in good standing.

A movement has been started by George W. Whitelock of Baltimore to revoke Lewis's membership and Mr. Wickersham has written to all the members of the Bar Association in Lewis's behalf, la his letter to Mr. Wickersham, sent several months ago, Mr. Whitelock declared this "no person of another race has ever been elected to membership in the association Mr. Wickersham has asked Mr. Whitelock to investigate whether or not the Minneapolis member is really a negro.